

that part, whereas the three others become suddenly much lower and scarcely at all broader than the caudal segments. These hinder segments of the trunk are moreover very movably connected with each other, flexible membranous spaces being interposed both above and below. Besides a median dorsal keel, also continued on the carapace, these segments exhibit on each side of that keel another running along the dorsal surface (see fig. 2). The epimera of the first segment are somewhat expanded and truncated at the tip; those of the three posterior segments are narrowly rounded.

The tail, especially in female specimens (fig. 3), is extremely slender, even somewhat longer than the anterior division of the body, and of a narrow cylindrical form. It has a distinct median dorsal keel running along all the segments, and, besides, the two anterior segments exhibit on each side of the median another subdorsal keel, as on the posterior segments of the trunk. Laterally each of the five anterior caudal segments is provided at the anterior margin with a small knob-like process that fits into a corresponding notch in the posterior margin of the preceding segment when the tail is fully extended. As to the relative size of the segments, they slightly increase in length posteriorly to the penultimate, which is much longer than any of the others. The last segment is somewhat shorter, and produced at the end as an obtusely rounded protuberance (see fig. 20).

The integuments are highly indurated and calcareous, showing under the microscope partly a granular, partly a squamous or densely reticulate structure.

The colour of the preserved specimens is light brown with darker shadings, especially on the anterior part of the carapace.

The antennulæ (fig. 5,  $\alpha^1$ ) are attached close together beneath the pseudorostral projection, being partly concealed by that prominence, their outer part, however, projecting freely from the anterior notches of the carapace. They consist each of a triarticulate peduncle and two very short flagella. The first joint of the peduncle is rather large and highly indurated; it is turned obliquely outwards and has the outer edge finely ciliated, the inner, close to the end, is provided with a few short bristles. The two succeeding joints of the peduncle are much smaller, and taken together scarcely as long as the basal. The second joint has at the end on the inner side a bunch of three auditory setæ, and exteriorly a small simple bristle; the last joint is provided with a single auditory seta (see fig. 6). Of the flagella, the one is quite rudimentary, only consisting of a small knob-like joint bearing a very minute auditory seta and two simple bristles. The other flagellum is about as long as the last joint of the peduncle and biarticulate, the terminal joint being the smaller, and bearing at the tip two very long and regularly segmented sensory appendages, besides two simple bristles, one of which is rather long. The latter flagellum must undoubtedly be regarded as homologous with the outer flagellum in other Crustacea, since it bears the sensory appendages, but the antennula is generally twisted in such a manner that it in reality lies inside the other (see fig. 5).